

Intimations.

DAKIN'S
UNRIVALLED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES
that Scotland can produce.
Thoroughly Matured.

Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10.
SOLD ONLY BY

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA
L I M I T E D .

C H E M I S T S ,

AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS,

HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

[13]

N O T I C E .

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SEASON 1889-1890.

WE have just received our New Season's imports, direct from the best Growers in England, France, and Germany, and are now prepared to execute all orders received for same with prompt and careful attention.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES
for ordering from (containing hints for gardening) will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON \$5 TO \$10
ALLOWED 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER \$10 ALLOWED
EXTRA 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SINGLE PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

WE GUARANTEE

That all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as represented, to the extent that should they not do so, we will replace them, or send other seeds to the same value. But we cannot guarantee the crop any further than the above offer, as there are so many causes which operate unfavourably in the germination of seeds in a tropical climate, over which we have no control. Among the causes of failure may be mentioned unfavourable weather, which is one of the most important. The soil may be in proper condition when the seed is planted, but the weather which follows may be too wet, which will cause the seed to rot; or it may be too hot and dry, which destroys the germ before it shows itself. The soil may also be unfavourable for the variety of seed planted. And lastly, the seeds may be and are frequently destroyed by vermin of various kinds. Such occurrences are beyond the power of man to prevent, and for which we cannot be responsible.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

WATSON'S.
P A T E N T D E S S I C A T I N G
O R

D R Y I N G B O T T L E S .

We beg to call special attention to our NEW
P A T E N T D R Y I N G O T I L E S
which have been specially
designed and
manufactured
for us.

By the use of these Bottles, CIGARS, SEEDS,
and G O O D S of all kinds, which are susceptible
to the destroying influences of moisture, can be
kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is sur-
charged with moisture these Bottles will be
found invaluable.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

[14]

DEATHS.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on the 11th September, 1889, ALFRED MCCAPPIN

(Upper Yung-tse Piso), aged 60 years.

At 11, Old China Street, Shanghai, on the 12th September, 1889, WILLIAM BAINS (Lower Yung-tse Piso), aged 14 years.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 12th September, 1889, CHARLES HENRY SMITH (late Master American torcha Kung Tso), aged 57 years.

[15]

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKE RENEWED.

LONDON, September 18th.
The Dock labourers and lightermen refuse to work with emergency men. The Dock Directors have retained the latter and the labourers and lightermen have struck work in consequence. Constant fights have taken place, and the aid of additional police has been asked for.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

AN advertisement in another column intimates that the Cricket Ground is now open for practice at the manly game and also for lawn tennis.

THE Shanghai Mercury heard that the Chefoo Telegraph Convention of 1887 has been signed, but does not give the statement authentically.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Ajax*, from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday morning for this port, and is due on the 25th instant.

THE human family living to-day consists of about 1,450,000,000 individuals. In Asia, where man was first planted, there are now about 800,000,000, or an average of 120 to the square mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile. In Africa, there are 210,000,000. In America, North and South, there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered and recent. In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000. The extremes of the white and black are as five to three, the remaining 500,000,000 intermediate being brown and tawny.

SINCE the year 1871 the emigration from Germany has comprised 1,769,297 persons, of whom 1,618,816 went to the United States.

The Cricket Club will commence their season to-morrow. The team which is going to Shanghai will play the "Stay-at-homes" next week, and a match *Duffers v. Fables*, will be played at a later date.

The chair-coolie whistabed another coolie near the Portuguese Club the other night was brought up before Mr. Wodehouse to-day on a charge of murder, the injured man having since died. He was remanded.

An Irishman, who had jumped into the water to save a man from drowning, on receiving a sixpence from the rescued man, looked first at the sixpence and then at the man, saying: "Be jibbers, I am overpaid for that job."

ABOUT five o'clock this morning a cook-house at the back of Station Street—a wooden erection three stories high—fell. Two women and a child who were on one of the upper floors were killed, and two women seriously injured.

THE value of France, estimated by M. de Faville, a recognized authority, has depreciated since 1875 about 15 per cent. of the entire national wealth. This, in property held at home and abroad, is estimated at about two hundred millions of francs, or about \$50,000,000,000. Such a depreciation is tremendous.

A SUNKEN vessel, which runs flush with the water-line, and carries a powerful ram or piston driven by a steam cylinder for the purpose of ramming an enemy's vessel, has been designed in this country. The ram will be driven by a force of 150 tons, which is sufficient to pierce the side of an ironclad. The speed of the vessel will be about twenty knots an hour.

We note that Mr. Arthur B. Rodyk, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hongkong Lime and Cement Works, Limited, will be glad to learn that Mr. E. C. van Marle, the manager, has commenced active operations on the Company's plantation in British North Borneo. Mr. van Marle is so well satisfied with Mr. van der Hoeven's crop of tobacco that he has recommended his own Company to open three hundred fields for next year's planting. The health on Labuk estate is reported as most satisfactory.

A MEDICAL gentleman who evidently knows all about it, describes a kiss as "the anatomical juxtaposition of two orbicularis oris muscles in a state of contraction."

NATIVE papers report that Liu Yung-fu, the former leader of the Black Flags and now General of the Nan Ao Division, Kuangtung, has again petitioned the Emperor for permission to retire from the service, and that the request will probably be granted.

We are requested to state that the Lorne Athletic Club (of the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders) hope to give two performances of an Assail-at-Arms and Military Entertainment in the City Hall, in all probability early in November. Part of the proceeds will be given to local charities.

The charge of gambling against the On Fat Club, No. 2 Stanley Street, remanded from the 3rd ult., was brought at the Police Court to-day before Mr. E. Robinson. One of the genus informer, who is apparently relied on by the prosecution, gave some evidence and admitted that he was a regular informer under the instructions of the police. Ultimately the case was again remanded until next Thursday afternoon.

THOSE interested in the success of the Labuk Planting Company, Limited, will be glad to learn that Mr. E. C. van Marle, the manager, has commenced active operations on the Company's plantation in British North Borneo. Mr. van Marle is so well satisfied with Mr. van der Hoeven's crop of tobacco that he has recommended his own Company to open three hundred fields for next year's planting. The health on Labuk estate is reported as most satisfactory.

Not very long ago, I remember reading in a corner of a London paper a short paragraph announcing the trial and conviction of an obscure country girl who in a fit of despair, had murdered her bastard child, to save it from a life of misery and want, and perhaps crime. Three weeks later another paragraph in the same paper briefly announced that the dread sentence of the law had been carried out. What were the philanthropists about in this case? Where were the indignation meetings, protesting against that poor girl's conviction? Who tried to save her from a shameful death? No one! And why? Because she was a poor country girl who, in short, had nothing interesting about her, and nobody cared a cent whether she was hanged or not!

Every one with any humane feeling will be glad that Mrs. Maybrick has escaped ignominious death on the scaffold, but it is shocking to reflect that she owned her escape to popular sympathy, which was aroused in her favour simply by the position which she held in society, and that had she belonged to the lower classes, she would have been carried out. What were the philanthropists about in this case?

The ways of God are mysterious, but the ways of English people when under the influence of a "crack" are equally inexplicable!

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Mr. Webber—That is my opinion—if you think you have I shall be happy to say what I have to say.

Mr. Webber pointed out that the Act laid down that "if the endorsed warrant raises a strong and probable presumption that the prisoner committed the offence with which he is charged" he must be surrendered. If Mr. Webber wanted to say anything about the evidence he would hear him.

Mr. Webber said that he could not possibly say anything about the evidence. He took it that his Worship considered there was a *prima facie* case.

Mr. Wodehouse—I leave that until the case is closed. Have you anything to say why I should not commit the prisoner? If you have not, I will dispense of the case at once.

Mr. Webber desired to re-examine C. Stokes.

The witness was re-called, and stated that although the Fugitive Offenders' Act did not refer to any prisoners of the feminine gender there was an Interpretation Act in force in Victoria by which "he" applied to men or women equally. The information of Michael Beard, he admitted, was not signed. He did not know that any one was trying to get the prisoner back for any other offence than defrauding her creditors.

Mr. Webber objected to the information as irregular, since it was not signed. He submitted that there was no strong or probable presumption that the prisoner had committed the offence alleged that the application was not made in good faith and in the interest of justice, and that, having regard to the distance, it would be unfair to re-convict her.

Mr. Wodehouse then "committed" the prisoner, pending her return to Melbourne, adding that she would not be remanded for a period of 15 days, during which she had a right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Webber—I presume the ball will be just.

Mr. Wodehouse replied that he had no power to take ball now. If it was shown that he had power he would.

The prisoner was then taken away.

THE HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held last evening, in the Pavilion. Mr. W. H. F. Darby, President of the Club, occupied the chair, and that, having regard to the distance, it would be unfair to re-convict her.

The Chairman said that the Club was in a satisfactory state, and had a balance of \$5,391 at its bankers, but that might be wanted at any time, and would soon go if the ground required repairs. He proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. G. S. Coxon seconded, and they were accordingly adopted.

The Chairman, in submitting the election of the Committee, suggested that Mr. Davies should be elected in place of Mr. Wilson, who had also left, and he proposed that their places should be filled by Colonel Chaytor and Major Johnston.

The latter gentleman declined, on the plea that he was under orders for home, and Lieutenant Blair, R.E., was named, and these gentlemen were duly elected.

Mr. A. K. Travers moved that Mr. Darby be re-elected President, which was seconded by Mr. E. Davies and carried unanimously.

Mr. T. Sercombe-Smith proposed a vote of thanks to the hon. secretary (Mr. Travers) for the very efficient and energetic way in which he had administered the affairs of the Club.

The Chairman added that a similar committee was due to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. T. S. Green.

Both gentlemen having expressed their gratification, the meeting ended.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

THE MAYBRICK SCANDAL.

To the Editors of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir:—The latest papers from England are filled with one topic, which seems to have become a perfect craze and to have sent many people off their heads with excitement. I refer to the Liverpool poisoning case.

I wonder how many of those people who justified the press with letters protesting against the verdict, and the Home Secretary with petitions for a reprieve, and who actually held

public meetings condemning the verdict of an English jury and the action of one of the most eminent judges on the Bench, knew anything about the case further than the fact that a young, handsome, and well-connected woman had been found guilty of murdering her husband, and had been sentenced to death. Ah! there is the secret of those people's indignation! The criminal is not an ordinary criminal. She had moved in the best circles of Society, and that is found to be an extenuating circumstance for the most heinous of crimes. Had Mrs. Maybrick been the wife of a Liverpool dock labourer, she would have been tried, convicted, and probably hanged, without a finger being raised in an endeavour to save her.

talent for enlarging on any topic, he might have compiled anyway a sensational pamphlet. I think that our local Booksellers and Stationers in the vicinity would reap an immense profit from "Honour and Dishonour" being an enlarged account of Brokers and their doings in Hongkong. I suggest that somebody should take it into hand. If nobody steps in I may take up the task myself.

Yours respectfully, G. H. C.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889.

[The writer of the above says it is his maiden effort in the literary line, and asks that it be inserted as a special favor. We accede to the request out of sheer good nature, and on the principle that the remarks cannot possibly do any harm, although we must admit that we quite fail to understand what he is driving at.

—Ed. H. K. Telegraph.]

SLAVERY IN LOMBOK.

HORRIBLE ATROCIETIES IN A DUTCH
PROTECTED COUNTRY.

A correspondent sends to the Singapore *Free Press* the following account of some frightful atrocities recently committed by Arab slave-owners in Lombok, to which attention was directed some time ago in connection with the scandalous system of slavery which prevails in that island:—I believe you are perfectly aware that in Lombok the slave-trade is in the most flourishing state; human beings are bought and sold there like so many sheep. As in Africa so also in this island the Arabs play a prominent part in this infamous trade, and the cruelty perpetrated by these bloodthirsty people upon the helpless slaves are often of such a nature that a mere account of them makes one's flesh creep, as you may judge from the following:

About two months ago some four young slaves of two men and two women, being unable to bear any longer the harsh and ignominious treatment of their master, that renegade and notorious Arab Sayid Abdulla, agreed together to try and escape to Boeleeng. Possessing themselves of a little boat they set sail for this place. For some time the wind blew fair but afterwards it failed, and began to blow against them, and they were finally driven to the shores of Karang Asam. Here they were intercepted by one Sayid Mohammad, a son of the very Sayid Abdulla, and one who in "Karang Asam" is on the high road of pursuing the same avocation of establishing himself a constant customer to our Dutch Government as his father is in Ampan. This young upstart, as he may be appropriately called, no sooner discovered the intention of the poor slaves than he at once chained them on the spot and sent them back to his father with a letter informing him of the intentions of the slaves, and also of the circumstances under which they accidentally fell into his hands.

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Every two months ago some four young slaves of two men and two women, being unable to bear any longer the harsh and ignominious treatment of their master, that renegade and notorious Arab Sayid Abdulla, agreed together to try and escape to Boeleeng. Possessing themselves of a little boat they set sail for this place. For some time the wind blew fair but afterwards it failed, and began to blow against them, and they were finally driven to the shores of Karang Asam. Here they were intercepted by one Sayid Mohammad, a son of the very Sayid Abdulla, and one who in "Karang Asam" is on the high road of pursuing the same avocation of establishing himself a constant customer to our Dutch Government as his father is in Ampan. This young upstart, as he

tion as we have described, the magnitude of the evil may be faintly apprehended.

The cases here referred to are those of extraordinary banks provided by the people, in distinction from the regular ones which are found along water-courses, which flow through the plains. In the season when an inundation from any of the rivers is threatened, the river banks are lined by an excited throng of villagers, representing the region liable to inundation. There is less danger of fights than in the circumstances already described, as the interests of all those engaged are substantially the same; but there are various characteristic phenomena, which serve as illustrations of our subject. Upon such occasions, the imminent public peril is supposed to swallow up all private considerations, and the "triumphant democracy," of which in China there is a great deal, rages almost unchecked. Large bodies of excited peasants, most of them threatened with the total ruin of all their standing crops, however law-abiding they may be, are not at such times easily controlled. They make their appearances in the villages which are nearest to the river bank, and under pretence of stopping an opening caused in the river-bank seize on whatever they happen to see, and take whatever they demand. In a case reported to the writer during the present month, a hand of this sort confiscated the entire furniture of a drug-shop—counters, expensive chests of drawers, etc., thrown into a hole in the river-bank, apparently out of a spirit of mere wanton mischief. A few years ago at the same point on the river, the local subordinate (*erh ya*) representing the district magistrate was reported to have been dragged out by the queue, and much of the furniture of his yamen, down to the very ten-cups, taken with it, all "to stop the break in the bank." The salt-hong which in ordinary times oppresses the people by forcing them to pay full price for twelve ounces of salt instead of sixteen are, at times like these, open to reprisals of this nature. In short, any spite can be vented upon its victim with comparative impunity, if it is only done by a considerable number of persons, and under colour of using materials for the public good.

The manner in which the village huiy dominions over all within his territory has been already illustrated. It is an instructive fact that sometimes the *village itself is a huiy*, and its victims are the smaller villages lying around it, which dare not provoke their adversary. Among such tyrannising communities are to be numbered some—though by no means all—villages which have for the principal surname either K'ung or Meng, the inhabitants of which make it their boast that they are the lineal descendants of the two great sages of antiquity, and therefore feel themselves entitled to enjoy that variety of "liberty" outlined in the descriptive expression, "doing as I please, and making everything else do so too." A few months ago a company of men belonging to a huiy village near the home of the writer, having occasion to die earth from their hand, did so in such a way as to encroach a little on a grave-lot belonging to a family in another village. The latter family remonstrated in vain, but as their surname was Meng they did not feel altogether helpless. After the brawl had gone on for a long time, with every prospect of serious fight and an interminable law-suit, the aggrieved party prepared to send a messenger to Tsou Hsien, the ancestral seat of the descendants of Mencius, to invoke their powerful aid to resent an attack upon a graveyard of branch of the clan. At this point the peace-talker emerged, and by a vast amount of palaver the matter was adjusted. The assumption by these great families of extraordinary prerogatives is in striking contrast to the pre-eminently humble behaviour which is obligatory on those families who happen to be the only ones of their names in a good sized village. Such families always expect to "eat imposition" and they are seldom disappointed. It has already been remarked that the Chinese contempt for the "outside" nations, although under conditions necessarily different, is of the same type as their contempt for an "outside village." The fixity of residence of the Chinese is such that it is generally difficult to move from one village to another, especially to a village at a distance. Such transfers are indeed constantly taking place in consequence of the stress of poverty and other causes, but it is to be noted that the incoming man is not regarded as identified with the village where he stays, but as an outsider. Even if he has been for a long time in the new home, he still tells you that he "lives in the old place, no matter what its distance," and quite irrespective of whether he intends to return. In a village visited for famine relief, a woman complained that her name had been left off the list by the headmen, who, upon being called to account, said that she did not "belong" to that village. In reply to a question, it was represented that she had only lived there about twelve years! A similar attitude, it may be observed, is entertained in regard to a child which has been adopted from an "outside" village. It makes no difference that the percentage of the child is perfectly well-known; he is only "picked up" and so he continues as long as he lives. Indeed, we have known instances in which the same treatment is extended even to the second generation. The clannishness of a village is frequently exhibited in the most insignificant affairs. The principle of the "boycott" is perhaps as old as Chinese society, and is nowhere more perfectly understood, or practised than in China. The doctrine of the Mean does indeed recommend "indulgent treatment of men from a distance," in order that they may be attracted, but the Chinese, like the United States, have reached the point where "men from a distance" are by no means sure to be welcomed. If they are labourers, they are not to be employed as long as any labour is to be had at home. Foreigners are constantly offending this prejudice of the Chinese, that a native has a "right" to a job. We have our views of our rights, as the Chinese have of theirs. The consequence sometimes is that workmen imported from elsewhere because they are cheaper or more capable, are set upon by the people of the place to which they have gone. They may be refused the use of water from the village wells—a favourite method of manifesting petty spite; or if they take their water supplies from a mudhole, fire may be thrown into it so as to render the water unfit for use. If there is no direct way in which these workmen can be assailed, they are always open to reviling, which is freely indulged in. The lack of cordial relations between villages which may happen to be contiguous is frequently illustrated in the insecurity of moveable property, especially of the crops. As these are more exposed to depredation than other forms of property, they are guarded with peculiar care. Sometimes a local leader protects the standing crops, and any one caught trespassing is liable to be severely punished. But these stringent regulations apply only to those villages in which there is a common organisation for watching the crops. To pilfer from other villages, albeit close neighbours, is considered to be a form. This places those who own land which is situated on the confines of the territory tributary to any particular village, at a disadvantage, and such land may be sold at a price distinctly less than that of the same producing power elsewhere, on account of its special liability to crop-thieves. While these lines are in the process of being committed to paper, an excellent illustration of the relations which frequently subsist between adjacent villages is afforded by a young man who happened to ask advice. He lives in a relatively small village, which is at a short distance

from a relatively large one. The latter is mainly composed of a single family, proud and overbearing. Like every other family of any size, it has many poor members, and among them are many bad characters. In fact the whole village is termed by its neighbouring villages a bad one, that is, it is among villages a *bully*. Now this young man happens to own six acres of land which is surrounded by land belonging to the large village. Strangely enough, this land is situated in the bed of a river, which is mostly used as a wind, or for the surplus waters of the Grand Canal when the latter overflows. During the first part of the year this land is quite dry, and may be cultivated, but during the summer the waters are liable to come down at any time and inundate the crops. It is customary, therefore, to plant mainly tall millet and hemp, or to raise the *arundo indica*, a reed out of which the ordinary mats are made. All these growing to a great height, the two former are able to keep their heads above water for some time, while the latter is an aquatic plant. Now in the bed of a river there are no regular roads, and the only way in which the young man is able to get to his land to cultivate or plant it, is by passing across the edge of another piece of ground, being careful, however, to do no injury to the standing crops. In these villages there is no public system of crop-watching, but each villager makes his own arrangements. Knowing the risks to which he is subjected from the contiguity of his land to a *bully* village, the young man was particular to employ a man from that village to watch the six acres. According to the ordinary programme in such cases, the man hired to watch the crops himself stole a part of them, but was detected in the act, and according to the usual course of proceedings would have been severely dealt with. But knowing that the young man was of a yielding disposition, the man who stole the crop which he is paid to guard, not only defied the owner, but sent a woman of his clan to the dwelling of the young man, to demand a payment of several bushels of grain as a payment for the privilege of crossing the outer strip of land. This demand was complied with, but the young man does not venture to go to law about the crop-stealing (although almost certain to win the case so far as the decision goes) because of the inevitable expenses, amounting to more than the whole value of the crop and the land. Yet if he allows the matter to drop, he justly fears that he will not be allowed in future to cultivate the land at all. We have heard of a family of six brothers, all of whom but one joined the Roman Catholic church. On being asked why he remained aloof, they replied with simplicity that it was absolutely necessary to have a man at liberty to do the family *reviling* and to play the *bully* when occasion arose—much in the same way as a *Heilin* paper is said to have kept an editor expressly to serve the terms of imprisonment for libel sentences. (To be continued.)

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, 9th Sep. 1889.

Hi, Excellency Chou-fu, Acting Treasurer of Chihli, arrived here from Pao-ting-fu, and is so seriously ill that there are doubts about his recovery. He no doubt came to this post at the request of Li Hung-chang.

The day before yesterday Admirals Ting and Lai g arrived here, and yesterday all our local officials paid Admiral Ting a visit.

The water in the Petho has fallen two feet. There is no truth about the *Poochi* making an attempt to get to the Bund, or if she had tried I am certain she would have succeeded, for I saw a lighter get to the Bund drawing to feet, and if she could come up I am certain the *Poochi* could. —*Shanghai Mercury*.

SHE WOULD BE AN ACTRESS.

ROSA VOKES' ADVICE TO STAGE-STRUCK GIRLS.

In a letter to the *New York Herald* Rosina Vokes, one of the most charming and vivacious women on the stage to day, offers some kindly advice to stage-struck young girls. Miss Vokes is so intelligent and so highly respected for her high character and fine womanly qualities that what she has to say to her sex should be read with interest. She says:

"Hundreds of young girls come to me in the course of the year—and goodness know I would like to take them all if I had my way, but of course I can only take a small percentage of them. Now I think that all these young ladies should come with some marketable commodity to offer a manager. We will suppose they have good looks; that is one and a very important one. But that is generally the only one, and they frankly admit that experience or accomplishments (stage accomplishments) they have none. Now, a manager cannot afford to make experiments and take on trial a purely inexperienced young lady. At the same time, when they ask what they are to do to gain experience, I am at a disadvantage. I should like to say, 'get an engagement,' but as that is virtually proposing that some other manager should or might do what I refuse to do myself, it does not sound either satisfactory or logical. I think however, they might prepare themselves a little more and diminish the manager's risk, and make subsequent instruction less difficult."

"With the young lady who wishes to 'keep it a secret from her father and mother but intends to 'adopt the profession,' I have nothing to do. In the first place, the disapproval of her parents is enough for me; in the second place, I am proud enough of my profession to think that it requires as much talent and industry as any other profession, and is not to be 'adopted' in that patronising manner at a moment's notice."

"If the young lady came to me with ambition and with a knowledge of the hard work before her I would try and give her some hints, but only after having endeavored to dissuade her intention."

"I am very proud of my profession, but I do not for one moment mean on moral grounds. A good girl is a good girl all over the world and in all professions, and as for temptations, no one should have the smallest apprehension of them. But those who do it, too hard a life physically and constitutionally. Most women are highly strung and nervous, and I know no one of my friends in the profession whose tendencies in that direction have not been intensified in the course of their career. For myself, I am in a nervous tremor every time I go on the stage, even in the most familiar pieces, and would at any time change nevers gladly with the timidity of white mice."

"Again, the profession is so emulsive that it cannot fail to engender little jealousies and envies which are a blot on what would otherwise be a gentle and amiable nature. Not that women are worse than men in this respect—not a bit of it! However, we will assume the young lady declines this professed advice, which she has the most perfect right to do. I believe the best advice I could give her would be to take any sort of engagement—for any part or any salary—with the idea of getting over her rough apprenticeship. Her first experience would probably disappoint, and dislodge her from further efforts. I have, however, heard of instances where it has not done so, and I have often been told of the discomforts and hardships suffered by young and gently nurtured girls, and I have often marvelled at their courage and endurance. I have found

these the most willing and promising of all the young ladies I have had. I cannot recommend this course—if there is any other. It is too much like throwing a child into the water so that it must swim for its own salvation or sink."

"That some preparation is necessary is certain; you must get used to 'walking' the stage as naturally as if it were your own drawing-room, get rid of all self-consciousness and embarrassment, and, above all, the first phases of 'stage-fright' (you will never get rid of all of them). This can only be done by actually facing the fire and getting some experience before the public. If you don't like my first plan (and you can't like it less than I do), I recommend amateur performances. You at least have an audience, and however friendly it may be an audience is. I will be sure to point out your shortcomings, and it is better to make a dubiously successful debut before friends than before an inexorable public. In fact, I approve of phonying in amateur performances very much. I know countless instances of successful performances from that source."

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To-day's Advertisements.

THE SHARE LIST CLOSES ON THE 25TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M.

THE HONGKONG LIME AND CEMENT WORKS, LIMITED.

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1871-1886.

CAPITAL \$250,000, DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES OF \$5 EACH.

PAYOUT \$1 on application, \$1 on allotment. Balance as required, at one month's notice.

One half of the Shares is held by the Directors and their friends and will be allotted in full; the remainder are now offered for public subscription in Tonkin and Hongkong.

DIRECTORS: A. LIEBARD, Esq. of A. R. MARTY, Esq. H. F. HAYLLAR, Esq. C. GRANDJEAN, Esq. CHEONG KAI, Esq. FUNG WA CHUN, Esq. LO TSUN HING, Esq. A. B. RODYK, Esq. C. VEZIN, Esq.

Join after allotment.

BANKERS: THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. CALDWELL & WILKINSON, Hongkong.

P. DEVAUX, Esq., Haiphong.

CONSULTING ENGINEER: H. F. HAYLLAR, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT: A. R. MARTY, Esq., Haiphong and Hongkong.

SECRETARY AND OFFICE: J. A. BARRETT, Esq., 2, D'Aguilar Street.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed to purchase and enlarge the Cement Works known as The "Societe Francaise de Fabrication des Ciments & Chaux Hydrauliques & Produits Chimiques du Tonquin" situated at Hongkong.

The property is held under a concession from the French Government and is of 60 acres in area with sea frontage and is admirably situated, having an approach where vessels of any size can anchor easily. There is also a practically inexhaustible supply of lime and other materials required for cement making on the spot. Coal, the principal item, is to be had near and cheap. As a matter of fact veins of coal have been discovered on the property to be purchased by this Company. It may be stated that the Charbonnages du Tonquin's property is immediately opposite that of this Company.

Highly satisfactory reports on the cement and hydraulic lime have been given by the French Government and local authorities here, and these can be seen at the offices, where samples also may be had. Samples are now being submitted to the Government for approval. Whilst this Cement is considered as good as that supplied by the Charbonnages du Tonquin's property is immediately opposite that of this Company.

"With the young lady who wishes to 'keep it a secret from her father and mother but intends to 'adopt the profession,' I have nothing to do. In the first place, the disapproval of her parents is enough for me; in the second place, I am proud enough of my profession to think that it requires as much talent and industry as any other profession, and is not to be 'adopted' in that patronising manner at a moment's notice."

"If the young lady came to me with ambition and with a knowledge of the hard work before her I would try and give her some hints, but only after having endeavored to dissuade her intention."

"I am very proud of my profession, but I do not for one moment mean on moral grounds.

A good girl is a good girl all over the world and in all professions, and as for temptations, no one

should have the smallest apprehension of them. But those who do it, too hard a life physically and constitutionally. Most women are highly strung and nervous, and I know no one of my friends in the profession whose tendencies in that direction have not been intensified in the course of their career. For myself, I am in a nervous tremor every time I go on the stage, even in the most familiar pieces, and would at any time change nevers gladly with the timidity of white mice."

"Again, the profession is so emulsive that it cannot fail to engender little jealousies and envies which are a blot on what would otherwise be a gentle and amiable nature. Not that women are worse than men in this respect—not a bit of it!

However, we will assume the young lady declines this professed advice, which she has the most perfect right to do. I believe the best advice I could give her would be to take any sort of engagement—for any part or any salary—with the idea of getting over her rough apprenticeship.

Her first experience would probably disappoint, and dislodge her from further efforts. I have, however, heard of instances where it has not done so, and I have often been told of the discomforts and hardships suffered by young and gently nurtured girls, and I have often marvelled at their courage and endurance. I have found

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